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S/S - Mr. McWilliams

April 3, 1951

P - Winthrop M. Southworth, Jr.

Attached is a report on the Voice of America for inclusion in the P.W. document transmitted to Mr. Webb.

as Annex
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You will recall that the Under Secretary asked for reports on the VOA and Project Troy, which he might make to the Board. A report on Project Troy will be submitted shortly.

also as Annex E

Attachment:

Voice of America: Present, Prospective, Problems.

APR 5, 1951

P:WMS:mjb

WMS is sending you a copy of this for your copy of the Crutcher memo.

Troy report is in - 1 copy in to U. 1 copy in EAB's copy of the memo

Truman Is Shaking Up Staff And Duties of Security Unit

By JAMES RESTON
Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, April 2—President Truman was reported tonight to be considering several important changes in the personnel and operations of the senior staff of the National Security

Council. These changes in the country's top security agency were understood to include the following:

1. The appointment of a new Psychological Strategy Board, with a full time director responsible for coordinating the psychological and political warfare activities of the Government.
2. The new board would not be under Edward Barrett, Assistant Secretary of State, who now coordinates Government activities in this field, but would be directly responsible to Robert A. Lovett, Deputy Secretary of Defense; James Webb, Under Secretary of State; Gen. Walter Bedell Smith, head of the Central Intelligence Agency, and the National Security Council.
3. Several new appointments to the senior staff of the National Security Agency have been made recently or are about to be made. Secretary of Defense George C. Marshall has nominated and the President has designated Frank C. Nash, Washington attorney, to replace Thomas K. Finletter, Secretary of the Air Force, on the senior staff. Charles E. Bohlen, new counselor of the State Department, will supplant Ambassador-at-Large Philip C. Jessup on this same staff, and John W. Snyder, Secretary of the Treasury, has been asked to nominate a replacement for William McChesney Martin Jr., new chairman of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System.

The other members of the National Security Council's senior staff are Admiral E. T. Wooldridge, representing the Joint Chiefs of Staff; Paul H. Nitze, head of the State Department's policy planning staff, who is now pinch-hitting for Mr. Bohlen, and Brig. Gen.

BOOKS

TRUMAN SHAKES UP SECURITY COUNCIL

Continued From Page 1

F. N. Roberts, who represents the President's foreign affairs adviser, W. Averell Harriman.

Also William Jackson, representing the Central Intelligence Agency; R. J. Smith of the National Security Resources Board, and J. Murray Mitchell, who represents the Office of Defense Mobilization.

President Truman is understood to have been dissatisfied with the operations of both the security council and the State Department's National Psychological Strategy Board for some time. He ordered a study made several weeks ago, but the State and Defense Departments came up with contradictory recommendations.

The State Department wanted to retain direction over the coordination of psychological and political warfare activities. The Defense Department recommended creation of a separate agency to deal with these questions. A compromise, however, has apparently been reached, as described above, to give the State and Defense Departments and the Central Intelligence Agency joint responsibility for the nonmilitary aspects of the cold war strategy, with the new director working under the senior staff of the National Security Council.

The changes in the senior staff of the council have come about for a variety of reasons. In one case, it was believed that one of the most prominent members of the senior staff was not representing accurately the policies favored by his chief.

In the case of Mr. Bohlen, it was felt that his special knowledge

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of Soviet policy and his capacity to say accurately what he thinks would be invaluable to the senior staff. Mr. Martin's departure was necessitated by his new duties at the Federal Reserve Board.

The philosophy behind the transfer of the psychological and political direction of the cold war to the National Security Council was that this agency should be used more and more to bring the policies of the State and Defense Departments together, rather than to establish a large, separate "department of dirty tricks" to operate in this field.

In the period between the two wars, the State Department ran political policy overseas without much reference to the then War and Navy Departments. During World War II, the Pentagon ran overseas policy with only a minimum amount of assistance from the State Department.

Now the President, through the Cabinet committee known as the National Security Council and particularly through that council's operating officials in the senior staff, is trying to get the State and Defense Departments to work together in peace and war, and particularly in this current phase of policy, which is neither peace nor war.

There is still some feeling within the President's official family that the coordination of United States foreign policy, United States strategy as defined by the Joint Chiefs of Staff, and the Office of Defense Mobilization needs to be improved.

For the mobilization effort to be successful, some officials here believe that the mobilizers must be clearer than they now are about the specific obligations and intentions of American foreign policy, and about the long range strategic plans of the Joint Chiefs.

While these things are being studied, however, the President is confronted with the more immediate task of finding a director for the new "cold war" strategy board.

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For your files
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